Difference of Opinion Between the State lection district will assess the income tax on the and Navy Departments.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PROVOST-MARSHALS.

THE TRIAL OF COL. D'UTASSY

CONFIDENCE IN THE MONITORS CONFIRMED.

The Most Serious Injuries Repaired in a Few Hours.

REGULATIONS FOR ASSESSING THE INCOME TAX.

Special Dispatchito The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15, 1963. THE CASE OF THE PRIZE PETERHOFF.

The case of the Anglo-Rebel steamer Peterhoff returns of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family. The that Lord Lyons has requested that the British mail that Lord Lyons has requested that the British mail following deductions will be made from the aggrefound on board be returned to him unopened, and that the State Department is ready to accede to his wishes, holding with him that the mail should enjoy the same immunity that it would have if found upon a regular mail packet.

such produce consumed by himself and family. The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz: State and local taxes assessed in the calendar year preceding this assessment, to wit: from January 1, 1862, to December 131, 1862, inclusive; salaries of officers or payments a regular mail packet. a regular mail packet.

The Navy Department, on the other hand, inclines to the opinion that by the correct principles of interonal law, the mail in question should be disposed of in the same way as other papers found on board, especially as it is presumable that it contains proofs sufficient to condemn the Peterboff and her cargo,

in a manner to stamp the whole transaction as one of bad faith.

Secretary Welles is also of the opinion that whatever the abstract rights and wrongs of the question may be, the District Court which has the case before it for adjudication can alone decide, the statute being peremptory that all papers and writings found on board a captured vessel shall be transmitted.

Washington.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

The President and Secretary of War were engaged to-day upon the appointments of Provost Marshals and other officers under the National Eurollment law, and it is understood that a considerable number, including many from New-York and Pennsylvapia, were agreed upon.

A LACK OF LARGE NOTES-THE PAYMENT OF the income THE POTOMAC ARMY.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The funds in the Treasury Department yesterday were solely in one-dollar notes and postage currency. The warrants drawn in favor of the Paymasters of the Army of the Potomac were therefore withheld antil notes of a large denomination could be obtained. There have been paid thus far between six and seven millions of dollars, leaving a little more than seven millions of dollars, leaving a little more than seven millions of dollars, leaving a little more than seven millions of dollars, beaving a little more than seven millions of dollars, leaving a little more than seven millions of the standard or trustee, made under othe standard or trustee, made under coth, that the minor or beneficiary of a trust, axcept upon the standard or trustee, and under or the standard or trustee, made under the standard or trustee, and under the standa

day. The Court then proceeded to examine the pay to the amount of income and deduction theref VIOLENT STORM.

A violent storm has prevailed all day. The con-

tinuous rain has made the roads heavy. PROWLING REBELS. The presence of a force of Rebels at Rectortown

Middleburg, and through that region is known here. The rumor started here that there had been skir mishing at Fairfax Court-House is not true. THE CONFIDENCE IN THE MONITORS.

Later advices received by the Arago from the bon-clad fleet more than confirm the faith of Government officials in the merits of the Monitors. It is understood that the most serious injuries were repaired by noon of the day following the fight, and that the real defects of the boats can be easily reme-

THE SUSCOL RANCH.

The Suscol Ranch in California, contains over seventy-nine thousand (79,000) acres, bounded on the north by Fulncay and Suisan, on the east and south by the Straits of Carquenas, Mare Island and Napa Bay, and includes in its limits the City of Benecia, the town of Vallijo, the United States Navy-Yard, and the depot of the Pacific Steamship Company. This tract was the subject of litigation, and the Mex ican title to the property having been rejected and declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, Congress, at its last; session, passed an act authorizing the extension of the lines of the public surveys over the ranch, and providing for the adjuion of individual claims within the limits of the rapel. In conformity with this act and to effect the end therein contemplated, with a view to he sure and prompt adjustment of the titles, instructions have been sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Surveyor General and to the Register and Recorder at San Francisco.

THE CANCELLATION OF TAX STAMPS. Some new method will have to be devised for the sancellation of tax stamps, the present mode having been found, in practice, to afford a wide opening for frand upon the Government.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS The following assignments are made of medical

Ast. Surgeon James H. Pesbody, U. S. Vols., now at the Virginia Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., to report for duty to Asst. Surgeon. General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., at St. Louis.

Surgeon R. M. S. Jackson, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-Gen. Burnside, commanding Department of

to Major-Gen. But aside, commanding Department of the Onio, for duty.

Asst. Surgeon T. G. Fritz of 3d Indiana Cavalry, sow on duty in Army of Potomac, to report to Medi-tal Director of the Department of the Cumberland, for duty with the detached companies of his regi-ment attached to the 20th Army Corps.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15, 1863.

REGULATIONS FOR ASSESSING THE INCOME TAX. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just bened the following regulations for the assessment

of income tax: The Assessor and Assistant Assessor of each col-the 17th inst, at 1 o'clock.

New-York Tribune.



OVOL. XXIII.....No. 6,874.

ject to a duty of 5 per cent on the income of any property, recurities, or stocks owned in the United

Every farmer or planter will be required to make

judiciary capacity, are required to make a return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust as aforesaid, and the in-

must also be taxed. Interest paid by him on incom-brances upon the dwelling-house or estate in which the assessed person resides, may be deducted from income; also, his payments for necessary repairs. Farm produce which the producer has on hand on Dec. 31, 1862, must be appraised at its marketable value on that day. The income-tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals and other proceedings

held as provided by law.

THE PIVE PER CENT TEMPORARY LOAN.

The five per cent temporary loan authorized by

Congress is nearly taken. Those who desire to avail

themselves of the advantages offered by it must,

THE TAX ON SAILS, TENTS, ETC.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de-cided that sails, tents, shade awnings, and bage-

Whenever the cloth or materials used in the manu-

factures of the above enumerated articles shall have

a duty under the Excise Law, and the party manu-

The Funeral of Gen. Welch.

The funeral of Commissary-General Benjamin Welch will take place at his father's residence,

therefore, make their deposits forthwith.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

lection district will assess the income tax on the first day of May next upon every person residing within the district hable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived, as to enable the Assistant Assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom. Persons whose income does not exceed \$10,000, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation, provided, however, that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent will be levied. Capture of a Rebel Mail-Approach of the Enemy-Our Pickets Driven in and Some of Them Captured-A Suspecto Ruse-The Enemy Charged by Cavalry.

Servolk, April 13, 1863. For several days past we have all been on the tip-toe of anticipation. It has really looked, and Persons whose incomes exceed \$10,000 will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent on the portion thereof subject to taxation; provided however, that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1 per cent will be levied. Citizens of the United States, residing abroad and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a fitty of 5 per cent on the income of any does now look, as though the country's enemy had oncluded, in the face and eyes of prudence, to ome down from the frying-pan of scarcity at home, into the fire that our fortifications would be sure to give him. A few days ago, a Rebel mail was captured, stating that Longstreet and Hill were approaching Suffolk with a large force, and on Friday States and not exempted from the income tax; provided however that upon the income derived from the interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States a duty of 1½ per cent will be leaded. our scouts brought the intelligence that the enemy was approaching with pontoon train, " horse, foot, and dragoons," and all the et cetera of warfare. On Saturday night our pickets were driven in, and some of them captured, and we began to feel that the very thing we all had been so long desiring might be coming—the advance of the enemy on our

> There are several considerations that look like something beside a serious attack on us here:
>
> 1. We have been very lenient to the people all about here, and a few days' sojourn among them of the Rebel forces at Petersburg would give them large accessions to their commissariat, and enable them to postpone for a few days those food riots that

to persons in the service or employment of the United States, from which a deduction of three per or deposits in any bank, trust company or savings institution, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferryboat, railroad company or corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of three per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of such Interest from any bank.

2. We had a large detachment of troops that were about leaving Suffolk when this Rebel mail (which was somewhat ostentationsly captured) was taken, and the aproach of the Rebels prevented their departure (quere, to Washington, N. C., to relieve Gen. Foster?), and may have been designed to that end.

3. The same than the result of the company or savings in the properties of such company or associations.

Judge Betts last week invited Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, to be present while the mail was being opened, but he did not appear. The Judge would then have proceeded to open the mail, as we are informed, but for the reception of telegrams from Washington.

The Appointment of Provost Marshals.

The President and Secretary of War were engaged to day upon the appointments of Provost Marshals and other officers under the National E.

been done, and we are all waiting with everything ready for the enemy. If it is a ruse, when he leaves he will find somebody on his track; if he intends to assault us, he will find a large-sized fica in each ear.

selves. The day on which they make the attempt will be a dark and bloody one in their annals. At present all is quiet, but it may be the calm that precedes the storm. The occurrence of any-thing important shall be immediately transmitted

to you.

Undoubtedly, the telegraph has already informed you of the killing of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of Hawkins's Zouaves, by Gen. Corcoran. There are two versions of the sad and disgraceful sffair, of which day. The Court then proceeded to examine the pay rolls in reference to the placing of the names of the band upon them as private soldiers. Many of the witnesses are yet in the field, and the case bids fair witnesses are yet in the field, and the case bids fair terest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to building shall not be deducted from the income. The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and upon \$600 of all salaries of officers or payments to persons is the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States for services rendered prior to the said date, as such dividends and proportions of salaries were not subject to deduction or assessment.

Interest received from or due by trust companies, savings institutione, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferry-boat, and railroad companies, corporations, or associations, prior to the same date, must also be taxed. Interest paid by him on incombrances upon the dwelling-house or estate in which

Report that the Rebels intend to Capture Suffolk-Our Men Auxious for the Attack-Rebel Fieudishness-Destruction of Buildings Outside our Works-Preparations for a Siege.

rem Our Special Correspondent.

Suffolk, April 14, 1863. Nothing of startling interest occurred yesterday Early in the morning Rebel skirmishers and sharpshooters made their appearance in the edges of the woods, and our own went a half mile or so outside our fortifications to exchange shots with them. A eral left for Suffolk this morning at 10 o'clock. great many lively rencounters took place, and some of our men, particularly among the 13th Indiana, were lines at Suffolk, but no general engagement is anwhen manufactured by persons who own the matewounded. I have yet to learn of the first death on ticipated unless the attack is made by the Union rial, are subject to a duty of 3 per cent ad valurem. our side, though from our parapets I have seen forces, which is more than probable.

a great many of the enemy fall. Toward night the In regard to the affairs at William fusillade between the two lines of skirmishers was rapid, and after dark the flashes of the guns illuminbeen imported, or shall have been subject to and paid a duty under the Excise Law, and the party manufacturing such article is not the owner of the materials, the articles so manufactured are exempt from duty.

Tapld, and article like the gleaming of fire-flies. Once during the day, a battery made its appearance, but the emphatic protest of three forts enfiading it, soon caused its withdrawai. A couple of shells were thrown over the woods toward our skirmishwere thrown over the woods t

facturing such article is not the owner of the materials, the articles so manufactured are exempt from duty.

Gen. Burnside's Open War Against Secret Enemies:

The following is Gen. Burnside's recent order, referred to by telegraph, respecting secret sensions:

The following is Gen. Burnside's recent order, referred to by telegraph, respecting secret sensions:

The following is Gen. Burnside's recent order, referred to by telegraph, respecting secret sensions:

The commanding General publishes, for the inferred to by telegraph, respecting secret sensions:

The commanding General publishes, for the inferred to the self-sension of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines, who commit acts for the septement of the enemies of our country, will be tried to sa agreement to pass and traitors, and, if consicted, they sail as the sension is properly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy and the enemy will not longer be tolerated in this department, and persons committing supported with or the lines of their serviced, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent levels of the enemy of the enemy will approach to the enemy serviced, conceal, feed, ciothe, er is any way all the services of the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy and the tried of the enemy and the propose of the enemy. All persons within our lines who could give private information to the enemy and the propose of the en

This afternoon occurred one of those diabolical tragedies that have disgraced the Confederates so frequently. A family whose house was just outside frequently. A family whose house was just outside our works—burned to-day—attempted to seek safety by fleeing to our lines. A Rebel squad commanded are in the srmy.

cover to sharp-shooters.

You will therefore imagine us perfectly confident in our ability to defend ourselves, and to give our country's enemy a severe lesson that he will not soon forget, even should be come upon us in great strength. Success may cost us something, but we shall take an amount of stock in it sufficient to severe it. cure it.

Reports are rife this morning that a Rebel siege gun is being planted at about a mile from our right, and also that the enemy is making a vigorous at tempt to cross the Nansemond, and cut off our com-munication with Norfolk over the Portsmouth Railroad. A rapid firing of our gunboats, gives color to this report, and will disturb that programme very

Two of our gunbonis have just got aground, but they will undoubtedly be got off before they can be SOJOURNER. harmed by the enemy.

Mairs at Suffolk-The Enemy Active Skirmishing Going On-The Name mond River Likely to be Blockaded The Excitement Subsiding.

om Our Special Correspondent. NORFOLK, Va., April 14, 1863. Affairs at Suffolk are unchanged. The enemy ex-

hibits considerable activity, and-more or less skirsishing has been going on for two days with no other result than to assure each side as to the forces proced and the position of the guns.

About 4 o'clock this morning a smart cannonading menced, and continued for an hour or more,

when the firing became desultory. Thus far nothing of importance has taken place, and the scare induced by the demonstration of the Rebels is giving way to a more settled feeling, and coolness and decision on our side has taken the place of the unduc excitement

our side has taken the place of the undue excitement which prevailed on Sunday and yesterday.

The Rebels still indicate a disposition to blockude the Nansemond River, and may succeed in their object. Should they be successful in this design they will probably be enabled to throw a force into the rear of Suffolk, and thereby give us more annoyance than they can do in their present position. Yesterday the steamboat C. W. Thomas, which was conveying Gen. Keyes to Old Point, was fired was conveying Gen. Keyes to Old Point, was upon from the banks of the river by sharpsho and several shots struck the pulot-house, doin and several shots struck the pitct-house, doing no particular damage to the boat. Gen. Dix went to the scene of trouble this morning, and his appear-ance was warmly welcomed, giving confidence to the soldiers, and affording assurances that Longstreet will not be able to do any harm to the position. The indications are that the object of the enemy is simply to prevent re-enforcements reaching Foster, and thus fur be will be entirely successful. A general and decisive engagement will not be sought, and prob-shly none will take place. decisive engagement will not be sought, and protably none will take place.

At the loyal meeting in Portsmouth, held yeste

tered into the service of the United States for a limited period to meet any emergency that may arise.

Res level. That we call upon the military authorities commanding this department to make all persons revising inside the United States, and that any refusing be sent beyond the lines as sarry as possible.

Resired, That we cordially indorse all the measures of the last Congress which were enacted to strengthen the hands of the Administration in suppressing this unboy Rebellion, to succurage loyalty, and to defeat the machinations of traitors. Resident, That a copy of these reconstincts be laid before the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the commanding officer of this department.

Resident, That henceforth our motte shall be—One country, one flag, and one destiny.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of Gene Dix-Proximity of Rebels Them-Gov. Wise Intrenching at Williamsburg-What the Rebels Intended to Do-Great Rebel Powder-Works at Augusta, Ga.
FORTHERS MONRON, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.
Maj.-Gen. Dix returned to his Department last

vening, much to the gratification of the officers managing the affairs, here in his absence. The Gen-

The enemy in force are in close proximity to our

In regard to the affairs at Williamsburg, The

Gov. Wise has commenced intrenching the other side of Williamsburg. He has orders to take Fort Magruder at all bazards, and, as he is afraid to make an assault, he has recorded to digging.

Controlled in the spirits of the spirits.

them to halt, and they disobeying, they fired a volley killing the woman. The family were entirely Rebel, but were not spared on that account. It was one of the saddest sights I ever beheld to see a little boy coming on before the afflicted husband, who was driving a team on which lay the dead body of his wife, murdered by these friends.

Last uight, the open fields lying around our works were blazing with burning houses, set on fire accidentally by our shells, or purposely because they interfered with the range of our guns, or would be a cover to sharp-shooters.

A brief private letter from Washington, N. C. dated the 10th inst., to a gentleman in this city, says: "Twelfth day of the siege: We have been fighting like blazes for the past six days. All safe yet."

that Gen. Frank B. Spinola had been sent with 5,060 men to re-enforce Gen. Foster, but meeting a greatly inferior force of the enemy, returned.

About fifty men of one of the Rhode Island batteries, who were with him, had volunteered to take the Rebel battery, and were about to do it, when Nah me of Gen. Spinola's aids rode up with a peremptory

A private letter from the 44th Mussachusetts regi-

A private letter from the 44th Massachusetts regiment, dated Newbern, N. C., 7th inst, says:
"We think the boys with Gen. Foster are safe
from capture, but wait anxiously to hear from them.
Amory's brigade started overland this morning to
draw the Rebels from Washington. A cavalry reconnoissance proved that some 2,000 Rebels were
between here and Washington. The report to-day
is that our Col. Lee was killed in a charge on the
rear of the Rebel battery. There has been no heavy
fring to-day." firing to-day."

Thus far later advices do not confirm the reported

death of Col. Lee, which is probably unfounded. REBEL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF WASH-

REBEL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF WASH-INGTON, N. C.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of Thursday evening, has a report that the town of Washington had been taken by the Rebel forces under Gen. Hill, the day previous, but The Journal doubts the correctness of the report.

The Kingston correspondent of The Raleigh Journal reports, on the 10th inst., that the Yankees have fallen back from Swift Creek to Newbern.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP INO.

The U. S. ship Ino, James M. Williams, Actin Master, commanding, arrived at this port last even ing from a cruise in the North and South Atlanti Islands. Has been absent five months and ten days, during which time she has spoken or boarded 132 merchant ships and 22 whale ships. Sailed the distance of 18,000 miles, the greatest distance of the distan distance of 18,000 miles, the greatest distance in 24 hours being 310 miles; least distance in 24 hours being 310 miles; least distance in 24 hours 13 miles. The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. ship Inc:

James M. Williams, Acting Master, commanding Joshen, W. Crosby, Exacutive Officer; John S. Gordon and Benj, F. Jones, Acting Masters, H. W. Mitchell, Acting Assistant Surgeon, John S. G. Strong, Acting Assistant Saylusser, Berger, Acting Ensign; John Griffin and Robert Minner, Matter, Matter, Thos. B. Stanley, Purser's Steward; Sydney A. Fisher, Surgeon's Steward; S. A. Sumner, Yeoman. The Inc has 124 men.

PURCHASE. OF These

PURCHASE OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT DAI-

Yesterday the new steam gunboat Dai-Ching, which has been lying at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard for over a week, was transferred to the Navy Department. She was built at the foot of North Second street, Williamsburgh, for the Emperor of China, by James C. Jewett & Co. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 175 feet; width, 29 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of waier, 11 feet; measurement, 728 tnns. She has a direct acting endepth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; measurement, 728 tms. She has a direct acting engine, with two 20-inch cylinders and 26 inch stroke. She is an exceedingly pretty vessel; and will be put into active service at once. A smaller craft has been built by the same firm for the Chinese Navy, which has not been purchased by the Government.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM GUNBOAT.

The U. S. steam gunboat Mackinaw will be launched from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NAVAL REGULATIONS-THE NEW

GRADES OF OFFICERS.

The Navy Department has issued the following general order, which is to be sent to all naval sta-tions and men-of-war in commission. It reads:

Surgeons, paymasters, naval constructors, chief engine chaplains, professors of mathematics, passed assistant

ollows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Surgeons to rank with Missiers. Passed Assistant Surgeons to rank with Lieutennia. Surgeons to rank with Lieutennia. Surgeons to rank with Lieutenant Commanders for he first five years after promotion; after the first five years, with Commanders, and after fiften years date of commission, to rank with Capitains. Surgeons of the Fiest to rank in, to rank with Capitains. Surgeons of the Fiest to rank

with Captain.

Par Dgranmunt.—Assistant Paymasters to rank with
Masters. Paymasters to rank with Lieutenant-Commanders
for the first five years after promotion; sites the first five
years, with Commanders; and after fifteen years date of commission, to rank with Captain. Fleet Paymaster to rank with

Captain.

FAULTHEN DEPARTMENT.—Third Assistant Engineers to rank with Midshipmen. Second Assistant Engineers to rank with Engine. First Assistant Engineers to rank with Engine. First Assistant Engineers to rank with Masters. Chief-Engineers to rank with Lieutenant-Commanders for the first five years with Communders; and after fifteen years' date of commission, to rank with Captain. First Engineer to rank with

years, with Commanders; and after fifteen years' date of commission, to rank with Captain.

Naval. Constructors.—Assistant Naval. Constructors to rank with the Captain.

Naval. Constructors.—Assistant Naval. Constructors to rank with Masters. Naval Constructors of less time tweevery sens standing to rank with Lieutenant-Commanders; of more than tweelve years, with Captainent-Commanders; and of more than tweelve years, with Captainent of more than tweelve years, with Captainent of more than tweelve years, with Captainent of more than tweelve years with Lieutenant-Commanders.

Captains and Professors of Mathematics of less than tweelve years. Schingrantes.—Secretaries with Lieutenant-Commanders.

Sachingrantes.—Secretaries with Lieutenants.

CLERES.—Clorks with Midalipment.—Capteniers and Sailmaters with Gunners. The Fleet Captain to be called the "Linief of the Staff," and to take precedence of each other rank with Gunners.—Chief of Pureau of the Staff Corps to rank with Gunners. Chief of Pureau of the Staff Corps to rank with Gunners of commission as Surgeous Paymaters, Naval Constructors and Engineers, and not according to the date of appointment as Eigel Officer or Chief of Bureau. Fleat Staff Officers to lake precedence of each other state of the commander, while on heard the vessel, or at the scation to which they are attached. In processions on shore, next to the Commander, while on heard the vessel, or at the scation to which they are attached in processions on those, on Courts Martial, Summery Courts of Inquiry, Boards of Survey, and all other Beards, Line and Staff Officers will lake precedence according to relative rank. Temporary leaves of absence from station or ship, and reports of return, will be obtained from and made to the Commander or Executive Officer, the latter being notified in the fermer case.

LAUNCH OF AN ITALIAN IRON-CLAD. LAUNCH OF AN ITALIAN IRON-CLAD.

On Saturday next, Mr. Wobb of this city, builder of the Russian frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from his yard, foot of Sixth street, the iron-clad frigate "123," which has been constructed for the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular sea-going man-of-war, covered with iron 4½ inches thick. She has a peak or ram forward, which will enable her to destroy an enemy at close quarters.

The Richmond Sentinel of April 10, has the following from The Charleston Mercury:

The Government powder-works at Augusta, Ga., when completed, will be the largest in the world. They are now superior to any known, and the powder is fully equal to the best Yankee or European standard.

The French frigate Guerriere arrived here last evening, and fired a salute this morning, which was replied to by the Water battery of Fortess Moorce.

The Rev. Edward Livingston Wells, Episcopalisan, of this city, having taken the oath of allegiance, has received permission from Gen. Burnside to return to Louisville.

All reports of considerable numbers of Rebels attempting to cross the Cumberland River within the past few day are false.

Nine sons of Stephen W. Neal of Scarsmont, Met., ire in the strony.

On Saturday next, Mr. Webb of this city, builder for the Kussian frigate (its, Mr. Webb of this city, builder for the Kussian frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the John and Frigate Gen. Admiral, will launch from the Sunter. The Kiehmend Sentine of the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular tea-going danger whe arrived for the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular tea-going danger whe arrived for the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular tea-going danger whe arrived for the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular tea-going danger whe arrived for the King of Italy. This vessel is a regular tea-going danger on the Pala the Sunter. The U.S. steam sloop Trucavora, which, for more had a regular tea-going danger on the Pala the From the Sunter. The Burnard Fried Fried Hard From Addition of the Sunter. Though she did not succeed in destroying that vessel, as kept to doing much harm. Similar the past two days on the Black

PROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1863.

Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, for merly the Leopard, while attempt to run intitude the steamer of the steamer of the steamer of the steamer on the beach aders, which fired at her, and she received several shots through her hull. Capt. Black, finding it impossible to escape, ran the steamer on the beach and burned her. The crew and passengers took to the boats, and have arrived here.

Very little was saved, excepting the mails and the passengers' effects. The steamer burned to the water's edge in sight of the Yanksas. The

Very little was saved, excepting the mails and the passengers' effects. The steamer burned to the passengers' effects. The steamer burned to the passengers' effects. The steamer burned to the passengers' effects of the Yanhuse. The cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, 200 barrels of sultpets, 40,000 army shoes, and a large assortment of merchan igs.

Goldstone, N. C., A. ill 13.—The news of a Goldstone, N. C., A. ill 13.—The news of a partial victory over the Ab litionists, near Washington, reached us to-day. It ap, the relief of kees, under Foster, marching to appear the relief of Washington, now invested by our transport, and a Crosk, by Gen. Pettigrew. No loss on our side.

From a gentleman who came from Newbern, a

The correspondent of The Boston Traveller gives
assenger on board the Mary Sandford, we learn the following account of the injuries sustained by the

Monitor Nahant:

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C. April 11, 1983.

For the benefit of your many readers, and especially those interested, I will furnish you with the injuries to the Nahant during the engagement with Fort Sumter. Although the other bauteries took part with Sumter, the fieet fired only on Sumter. The Nahant's pilot house has marks of six shots, (three from 11-inch guns,) and twenty-one botts broken of and their heads driven in, beside large pieces of irou broken off inside.

One of the shots smashed in the plates, breaking them entirely through (eight inches of iron). Fix

are 9 shot marks and 56 botts broken. One of the shot struck the upper portion of the turns, and broke every plate—11 inch plates. Some of them were broken in two places. Another shot broke and the apron inside the turnet that supports the gun-tells, which accident interfered with the lever is, turning the turret. This apron is very important, as h Joe

scarred. The upper part of the smoke-stack thick) has three gunshot marks. The steam was shot away. In the smoke-stack armort three shot-holes. One of the balls pierced or (from two so six inches thick), making a es long, displaced grating inside, as

There are several small holes in the

places; plates are started, and in one place the wood appears to be badly broken. There are forty-nin shot marks in the vessel that can now be seen.

The hull armor could not be carefully examined as there has been too much see since the action. I is a certainty that had the pilot-house received thremore H-inch shot like those that struck it, it would have been knocked off. The Rebels have gans that will throw anot for three miles, and the H-inch and 15-inch guns will not throw a ball from the turrets over a mile, though they claim much more.

## LATER SOUTHERN NEWS

tack on Pascagoula-Capture of the City of Mexico Again Beported-A Fight at Williamsburg Reported-A Union Raid to Isle of Wight Court-House.

HEADQUARTERS ARMT OF THE POTOMAC. Wednesday, April 15, 1863. Richmond papers of the 13th inst. are received rom which we obtain the following intelligence:

Jackson, Miss., April 10, 1863
Fifty-three Yankee gunboate have gone up to

Coldwater.

A three-gun iron-ciad was shandoned and destroyed at the mouth of the Amite River.

The Memphis lines are iclosed and hermetically sealed for sixty days. Neither cotton ner contrabands will be admited within them.

JACKSON, Miss., Satarday, April 11, 1863.

The enemy in the Black Bayon are retreating toward the river, laying waste the whole country as they move along.

Our river patrolmen report that two Yankee gua-boats, convoying five cavalry transports, passed up the river on the 7th inst.; also nineteen transports with infantry, and forty freight boats loaded down. The enemy are re-enforcing all the depots on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

A special dispatch to The Appeal, from Senatobia, Miss., says that thirty boats and twelve gunboats have gone up from Memphis to operate on the Cumballe.

Assistant confusers, third assistant engineers, clerks, onecers, and salimakers, are to be regarded as staff officers,
and salimakers, are to be regarded as staff officers,
and between the officers of the service as line officers. The relastant between the officers of these two classes is to be as
shipping their goods North, and the stdlers are sellsing their wagons. A great strategic movement is
affect.

Applied Assistant Surgeons to rank with
affect.

Applied Assistant Surgeons to rank with Lieuten.

An official dispatch states that the enemy, 400 in number, mostly contraband troops, landed at Pascagoula yesterday, and were attacked by our eavalry. The enemy lost fifteen killed. Our loss was one Yankee gunboats put back to Ship Island with their wounded. Re-enforcements have been sent up to MOBILE, April 11, 1863.

An officer from the British ship of war off the bar last night, reports the capture of the City of Mexico by the Freuch.

Admiral Farragus is reported to be again blocked-ing Red Fiver.

ing Red River. CHATTANOGA. Friday, April 10, 1363.

There is nothing additional from the front of our

The State Senate to-day adopted as a sub-time for the bill indersing the Confederate bonds a resolution submitting the question to the people at the October election.

October election.

The House rejected Mr. Stephens's resolution against the inforesement by one majority.

CHRLESTON, Friday, April 16, 1862.

There is no change in the position of affairs.

There is no change in the position of analis.

All is quiet to-night.

The steamer Emma and Anna, formerly ranning between New Orleans and Galveston, arrived here this merning from Nassau with a cargo of merchandise, including a large quantity of Havana cigars.

Vicksecus, Friday, April 19, 1933.

Nothing new has transpired here.

Two additional Yankee transports went up the river to-day leaded with troops, and others are preparing to go.

RICHBORD, Monday, April 12, 1843.

The Whig says that reports were in circulation yesterday that a fight took place at Williamsburg on Saturday, the 4th inst., between the forces ender Gen. Wise and the Yankees. These reports were confirmed by passengers who arrived here last